WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for driving liquid crystal display devices involving the generation of N+1 levels of output voltage (V_0~V_N), comprising the steps of:

defining a minimum voltage as base voltage (V_0);

defining a maximum voltage as high voltage (V_N);

defining all voltage levels among voltage levels to-be-established (V_1~V_{N-1}) other than the base voltage (V_0) and the high voltage (V_N);

generating any voltage level among voltage levels to-be-established (V_1~V_{N-1}) basing on using the high voltage(V_N), and then defining a new voltage as an established voltage level;

generating any voltage level among voltage levels to-be-established (V_1~V_{N-1}) basing on the base voltage (V_0), the high voltage(V_N), and all previously established voltage levels, and then defining the new voltage as an established voltage level;

wherein,

the established voltage level is always used as the base voltage for establishing the next voltage in voltage levels to-be-established (V_1~V_{N-1});

the voltage difference dV between any two adjacent voltage levels is always a constant value, from the base voltage to the $\frac{N+1}{2}-1$ th voltage level, and from $\frac{N+1}{2}$ th voltage level to the high voltage (V_N).

2. The method for driving liquid crystal display devices as claimed in claim 1, wherein all the established voltage levels are totaled up to six (N+1=6); the voltage levels V0~V5 are arranged in order from the lowest to the highest;

and the voltage difference dV between any two adjacent voltage levels shall satisfy the conditions:V5-V4=V4-V3=V2-V1=V1-V0=dV.

3. The method for driving liquid crystal display devices as claimed in claim 2, wherein when the base voltage (V0) has a zero value:

the second voltage (V2) is obtained from the high voltage(V5);

the first voltage (V1) is obtained by having the second voltage (V2) divided by two;

the fourth voltage (V4) is obtained by having the high voltage (V5) subtracted by the first voltage (V1); and

the third voltage (V3) is obtained by having the high voltage (V5) subtracted by the second voltage (V2).

4. The method for driving liquid crystal display devices as claimed in claim 2, wherein when the base voltage (V0) has a zero value:

the first voltage (V1) is obtained from the high voltage (V5);

the second voltage (V2) is obtained by having the first voltage (V1) multiplied by two;

the fourth voltage (V4) is obtained by having the high voltage (V5) subtracted by the first voltage (V1); and

the third voltage (V3) is obtained by having the high voltage (V5) subtracted by the second voltage (V2).

5. The method for driving liquid crystal display devices as claimed in claim 2, wherein when the base voltage (V0) has a zero value:,

the third voltage (V3) is obtained from the high voltage (V5);

the second voltage (V2)is obtained by having the high voltage (V5)

subtracted by the third voltage (V3);

the first voltage (V1) is obtained by having the second voltage (V2) divided by two; and

the fourth voltage (V4) is obtained by having the high voltage (V5) subtracted by the first voltage (V1).

6. The method for driving liquid crystal display devices as claimed in claim 2, wherein when the base voltage (V0) has a zero value:

the fourth voltage (V4) is obtained from the high voltage(V5);

the first voltage (V1) is obtained by having the high voltage (V5) subtracted by the fourth voltage (V4);

the second voltage (V2) is obtained by having the first voltage (V1) multiplied by two; and

the first voltage (V1) is obtained by having the high voltage (V5) subtracted by the second voltage (V2).